

In all other respects *M. bigelovii* var. *cuspidatus* Grant is the same as *M. bigelovii* var. *ovatus* Gray. In my judgment the pedicel length alone is insufficient to maintain var. *cuspidatus* separate from var. *ovatus*.

MIMULUS EASTWOODIAE RYDB.

In her monograph, Grant divided *Mimulus* into two clearly defined sub-genera and split these into several sections. Among the sections in the subgenus *Synplacus* Grant are *Erythranthe* Greene and *Paradanthus* Grant. These are separated from each other primarily on the length of the calyx teeth, those of *Erythranthe* being 4–6 mm. long while those of *Paradanthus* do not exceed 3 mm. in length. Secondary characters dividing the two are exerted stamens and uninflated calyces at maturity in *Erythranthe*, as opposed to included stamens and occasionally inflated calyces in *Paradanthus*.

Mimulus eastwoodiae Rydb. (Bull. Torrey Club 40: 483. 1913) was placed in *Paradanthus* by Grant. Examination of three sheets of the type collection of this species clearly shows calyx teeth 4–6 (8) mm. long, exerted stamens and uninflated calyx at maturity.

Therefore, it appears that *M. eastwoodiae* Rydb., based on the characters cited, belongs in *Erythranthe* rather than *Paradanthus*.

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LITERATURE CITED

- GRANT, A. L. 1924. A monograph of the genus *Mimulus*. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 11: 99–388.
PIPER, C. V. 1906. Flora of the state of Washington. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 11:508. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

NOTES AND NEWS

MONOCHORIA VAGINALIS IN CALIFORNIA. While visiting the Biggs Rice Station (California Cooperative Rice Research Foundation), Butte County, in August 1954, Mr. William A. Harvey, Extension Specialist in Weed Control, noted an unfamiliar weed in several of the experimental plots. It was not in flower at the time, and the specimens which he collected could not be identified. In September, however, flowering specimens were obtained. We observed that in most cases the inflorescences did not project above the surface, the flowers actually opening under water. Cleistogamous pollination was clearly indicated in several buds that we dissected.

We identified our specimens (*Harvey, McCaskill, & Tucker 2753*) at the University of California Herbarium, Berkeley, as *Monochoria vaginalis* (Burm. f.) Presl. No New World collections were present, but ours proved a good match for specimens from Oahu, Formosa, and Kwangtung Province, China. This species is evidently widespread in India and southeast Asia, and is reported as a frequent inhabitant of rice paddies.

Its occurrence in Butte County is probably very limited as yet, the only colonies noted being north of the Rice Station or in its immediate vicinity. Although perhaps only a waif as yet, it seems to compete well with other water weeds, and with rice where the stands are thin. It is considered worth reporting here, therefore, since it is evidently new to the United States, if not, indeed to North America.—J. M. TUCKER and B. J. MCCASKILL, Department of Botany, University of California, Davis.